- 903.9 May HUD request additional information in the Annual Plan of a troubled PHA?
- 903.11 Are certain PHAs eligible to submit a streamlined Annual Plan?
- 903.12 What are the streamlined Annual Plan requirements for small PHAs?
- 903.13 What is a Resident Advisory Board and what is its role in development of the Annual Plan?
- 903.15 What is the relationship of the public housing agency plans to the Consolidated Plan?
- 903.17 What is the process for obtaining public comment on the plans?
- 903.19 When is the 5-Year Plan or Annual Plan ready for submission to HUD?
- 903.21 May the PHA amend or modify a plan?
- 903.23 What is the process by which HUD reviews, approves, or disapproves an Annual Plan?
- 903.25 How does HUD ensure PHA compliance with its plans?

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 1437c; 42 U.S.C. 3535(d).

SOURCE: 65 FR 81222, Dec. 22, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Deconcentration of Poverty and Fair Housing in Program Admissions

§ 903.1 What is the purpose of this subpart?

The purpose of this subpart is to specify the process which a Public Housing Agency, as part of its annual planning process and development of an admissions policy, must follow in order to develop and apply a policy that provides for deconcentration of poverty and income mixing in certain public housing developments and to affirmatively further fair housing in admissions.

References to the "1937 Act" in this part refer to the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.)

§ 903.2 With respect to admissions, what must a PHA do to deconcentrate poverty in its developments and comply with fair housing requirements?

(a) General. The PHA's admission policy includes the PHA's policy designed to promote deconcentration of poverty and income mixing in accordance with section 16(a)(3)(B) of the 1937 Act (42 U.S.C. 1437n), which is submitted to

- HUD as part of the PHA Annual Plan process. Deconcentration of poverty and income mixing is promoted by a policy that provides for bringing higher income tenants into lower income developments and lower income tenants into higher income developments.
- (1) The provisions of this section apply to applicants to and residents seeking voluntary transfers within covered public housing developments ("covered developments" as specified in paragraph (b) of this section).
- (2) The statutory requirement to design a policy to provide for deconcentration and income mixing is not to be construed to impose or require any specific income or racial quotas for any development or developments.
- (b) Applicability of deconcentration of poverty and income mixing requirements-(1) Developments subjectdeconcentration of poverty and income mixingrequirements. The deconcentration requirements of this subpart apply to general occupancy, family public housing developments, excluding those developments listed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section. Developments to which this subpart is applicable are referred to as "covered developments".
- (2) Developments not subject to deconcentration of poverty and income mixing requirements. This subpart does not apply to the following public housing developments:
- (i) Public housing developments operated by a PHA with fewer than 100 public housing units;
- (ii) Public housing developments operated by a PHA which house only elderly persons or persons with disabilities, or both:
- (iii) Public housing developments operated by a PHA which consist of only one general occupancy, family public housing development;
- (iv) Public housing developments approved for demolition or for conversion to tenant-based assistance; and
- (v) Public housing developments which include public housing units operated in accordance with a HUD-approved mixed-finance plan using HOPE